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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2013

CIRCLIDIAN I BIRN 2015
ssociation #1 & #2
Public Water Supply Name
MS 0640022
#s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop at its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the correct to the customers, published in a pays paper of local circulation or a system of local circulation or a system of local circulation.
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system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, publish customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedure email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check is	ed in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax o all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attack	h copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attach copy On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message Other	e to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 7 / 14 , 5/	7 / 14 , 5 / 8 / 14
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dimethods used	irect delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed://	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a cop As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email messa	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of pub	blished CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Magee Courier, The Smith 5/8/14 Date Published: / /	h County Reformer, The News Commerical 5/7/14 5/7/14
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the	following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (Copublic water system in the form and manner identified above the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	and that I used distribution methods allowed by his CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:	May be faxed to:

Deliv Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: <u>Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>



2014 JUN 12 AM 10: 18

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 April 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#0	640009			TEST RESUI	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

6. Radium 228	N	2012*	2.3	1.1 – 2.3	pCi/L	0		5 Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Conta	minants						
10. Barium	N	2013	.041	.026041	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2013	.61	.2661	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	5.5	2.03 - 5.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosior of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-I	Products						
Chlorine	N	2013	.9	.7 – 1.10	mg/l ·	0 MDF		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	0070022	<u>-</u>		TEST RES	OLIS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	or Unit Measure -ment		CLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants								
10. Barium	N	2013	.027	.016027	ppm		2			drilling wastes; m metal refineries; tural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2013	.726	.512726	ppm		4		additive which	tural deposits; wate n promotes strong ge from fertilizer n factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13	2	0	ppb		0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of I systems, eros deposits	nousehold plumbing sion of natural
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	1.54	.39– 1.54	ppm		10	1	0 Runoff from for leaching from sewage; eros deposits	septic tanks,
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		.49 2	27 p	ob	0		80	By-product of drir chlorination.	iking water
Chlorine	N 2	2013 1		'0 – 1.1 m	g/l	0	MDF	RL = 4	Water additive us microbes	ed to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 5. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 46%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #2 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 81%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

**** Special Notice Concerning Nitrate Sample Results****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.1 ppm to 5.5 ppm during 2013. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short period s of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please Note: this report is being published in the local newspaper, copies will not be mailed unless requested.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2014 JUN 1-2 AM 10: 18

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF SIMPSON

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary
Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid
Thalsha Bratcher
who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is
Cal Clut of The Magee Courier a news-
paper published in the City of Magee, State and County
aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of
which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper
times, as follows:
In Vol. $///$ No. $//$ Date $/$ day of $//$ 2014.
In Vol No Date day of 2014.
In Vol No Date day of 2014.
In Vol No Date day of 2014.
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Signed Marsha Bratche
and the same of th
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this
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Notary Public * NOTARY PUBLIC *
My Commission Expires: JD No. 27862 My Commission Expires: My Commission Expires
April 24, 2017
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Total Cost: \$ (150°C)

2013 ANNUAL DI **OKATOM**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annua services we deliver to you every day. Our constant to understand the efforts we make to continually i ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source TEACHER ACADEMY PROJECTS-7

to identified potential sources of contamination. A County Career Center presented the pre has been furnished to our public water system and 2013 under the direction of Mrs. Pam M

customers to be informed about their water utility. County students. From left are juniors at

contaminants that we detected during for the perio the table reflects the most recent results. As water in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that m wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts an or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water organic chemicals, which are by-products of several hours, you can minimize the potential f

or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in y methods, and steps you can take to minimize lead. The Mississippi State Department of Hea your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing required to report certain results pertaining to average fluoride sample results were within th calendar year that was within the optimal rang

All sources of drinking water are subject to can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemica pected to contain at least small amounts of sor health risk. More information about contamin Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-47.

Some people may be more vulnerable to co persons with cancer undergoing chemotherap disorders, some elderly, and infants can be pa health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines (contaminants are available from the Safe Dri

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. work protect our water sources, which are the hear

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The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Asso water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for should ask advice from your health care pro The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. world protect our water sources, which are the he

Please Note: This report is being published



The source water assessment has been completed at the R. T. Prince Memorial Library received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking toand expectations of the program in the If you have any questions about this report or conctime proved to be helpful to the underst held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM Sanders and instructor, Pam McCraw.



EASTER EGG HUNT - Friday, April 21, attended an Easter Egg Hunt at Rhonda F Hunt and a special visit from the Easter I zoo on the farm and played on the playgro

Business Scholarsl



The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the

matter of	
2013 annual Drin	kins
Water Quality Rep.	014
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has been made in said paper consecutively, to-wit:	times
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Proof of Publication 2014 JUN 12 AM 10: 18

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol	_ No	DatedMay 7, 2014
Vol	_ No	Dated
Vol	_ No	_ Dated
Vol	_ No	Dated
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	cribed before me, i	this the 7th day of
May Jan	nesan.	Notary Public OF Mississing ARRING TO THE ARRING THE ARRING TO THE ARRING
Printer's Fee	\$ 232.50	★(S ID#72260 T) ★
Proof of Publication	\$ 3.00	Comm. Expires Dec. 18, 2015
TOTAL	\$ 235.50	NGTONCON

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Publish one time: May 7, 2014

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2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT TED SLIPPE OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION, ING. 58142 AMIO: 19 PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cataboula Miocene and Citronelle Aguifers

insuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle Aquifers. ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle Aquiters.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our nublic water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water A secritation have to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on now the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. We want our valued for the same any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. We want our valued for the same and If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utinty, please contact Michael Speed at 601.753.2503. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

We contingly positive for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table helds lists all of the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water coordinates that laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013, In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground. contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013, in cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, it is some ones are reflected to the properties of the properties of the properties of an investment of the properties of the prop the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturany occurring universe and, it is some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial manufactures and because the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial and can pick up substances or contaminants and can pick up in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from numan activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; increasing contaminants such as cally and material which can be naturally converted or result from when class water model industrial contaminants, such as viruses and pacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural investock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or demostic west-auditory wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or demostic west-auditory wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or demostic west-auditory wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or demostic west-auditory and provided to the contaminants. wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile greating chemicals which are hy-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from see estations and sentic sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to greatly that tan water is eafe to drink EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To bell you better understand these terms we've constituents, it is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system mus provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MAXIMUM Contaminant Levet (MCL) - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that n

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected a state of health NADDI Gode not reflect the health of the last of disinfectants to control microbial conteminants endition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a grinking water disinfectant below which risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$\frac{8}{2}\$.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per-liter - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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Pai	rts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per-liter - One part per one
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lohite	N N	2013	9	17-1110		0	MORLES	Witer additive used to proped discribes
we'm#	0640022			TEST RESU			MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		Date	Level Detected	Range of Detects or f of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	
norganic	Contam	inants					T .	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal ref.; erosion of natural dep.
D. Barium	N	2013	.027	.016027	ppm	2	L'	Errosion of ant. dep.; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
		2013	.726	.512726 .	ppm	4	4 _	Erosion of nat. dep.; water and use a more promote a required deposits.
6. Flouride	N	2013	1	0	pph	0	AL=15	Corrorion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
7. Lead	N	2011/13	2			10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (Nitrogen)	s N	2013	1.54	.39 - 5.54	ppm	1.		
	tion By-	Products						By-product of drinking water cholorination.
82 TIHM		2010		2.27	ppb	°	80	
inpopulating Lineal	nie i	2013	+-	.70 - 1 1	mg/l		MDRI	4 Water additive used to control microbes.

must revent sample, no sample required for 2013.

**Fluoride level is rountinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing

we re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all rederal and state requirements, we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water It present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children, Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for ing mga quanty drinking water out cannot control the variety of materials used in plumong components. When you water has over string for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in grinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which required to report cettain results pertaining to innormation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 5. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances average muoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 81%. calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 81%. An sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring of than made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's

Same people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their than the general population. The people will be adviced by the proposition of the people will be adviced by health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological

contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine 1-800-426-4/91.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

****SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING NITRATE SAMPLE RESULTS****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.1 ppm to 5.5 ppm during 2013. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby water at levels above 10 ppm is a health fisk for inflants of less than 518 fillouis of age. Figh inflate levels in dimking water carring for an infant you syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you

should ask advice from your health care provider.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please Note: This report is being published in the local newspaper, copies will not be mailed unless requested.

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 April 2014

When placed to general to you this year? A must Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you show the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our contental goal is to provide you with a suffernance of the property of the first place of the provided reports of the first place of the provided reports of the provided reports of the provided reports of the first place of the provided reports of the water to water to water the water to make the continual by improve the water to water resources and protect as water resources. We are committed to enturing the quality of your and the provided reports of the water to water the water to the water to the water to the provided the provided posted advances of contamination. A report containing detailed in the containing detailed before the water to water to the water to the water to the water to water to the water to the water to the water to water to water to the water to the water to water to water to the water to the water to water to water to water to the water to the water to water to

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WS ID # 00	340002			TEST RESU		MCLC		MCL T	Likely Source of	f Contamination
ntaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCUACL	r Unit Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Cikely Source o	
Ladioactive	Contai	ninants	,							Erosion of natural
Radium 228	N	2012	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	pCi/L		0		5	deposits
norganic C	'ontami	nants								
0. Barium	N	2013	.041	.026041	ppm		.2	2	Discharge of di discharge from	metal refineries;
				.2661	ppm	+	4	4	erosion of natu Erosion of natu	ıral deposits; water
6. Fluoride**	N	2013	.61	.2001	Pr				teeth; discharg	promotes strong je from fertilizer and ories
7. Lead	N	2011/13	2	0	ppb		0	AL=15	systems, erosi deposits	
9. Nitrate (as litrogen)	N	2013	5,5	2.03 - 5.5	ppm		10	10	Runoff from fe from septic tar of natural depo	rtilizer use; leaching nks, sewage; erosion osits
Disinfection Chlorine	N	2013	9		ng/i	0	MOR		Water additive u microbes	sed to control
	N	2013 Pate	Level	TEST RES	SULTS or Unit Measur	MCI				Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine PWS ID #	0640022 Violation	2013	Level	TEST RES	SULTS for Unit	MCI			microbes	Likely Source of
PWS ID # (0640022 Violation Y/N	2013 Date Collected	Level	TEST RES	SULTS or Unit Measur	MCI	LG		microbes MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
PWS ID # (Contaminant	0640022 Violation Y/N	2013 Date Collected	Level	TEST RES	SULTS or Unit Measur	MCI			MCL. 2 Discharge of discharge frection of	Likely Source of Contamination of drilling wastes; rom metal refineries; satural deposits
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PWS ID # Contaminant Inorganic 10. Barium	0640022 Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detects	TEST RES Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	SULTS or Unit Measur -ment	MCI	LG 2	AL=	MCL 2 Discharge of discharge for discharge for additive with teeth; dischard alumin 15 Carrosion of a systems, e deposits	Likely Source of Contamination of drilling wastes; com metal refineries; autural deposits to the promotes strong arrange from fertilizer um factories. If household plumbin rosion of natural
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PWS ID # (Contaminant Inorganic (10. Barium) 16. Fluoride** 17. Lead 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N 0640022 Violation Y/N Contain N N N N N	Date Collected 2013 2013 2013 2011/13 2013	.027 .726	TEST RE: d Range of Detection	SULTS or Unit Measur-ment ppm ppm ppm	MCI MCI	2 4	AL=	MCL 2 Discharge of discharge for discharge framework of the tension of 1 additive with teeth, disch and allumin 15 Corrosion or systems, so 10 Runoff from leaching framewage, er deposits	Likely Source of Contamination of drilling wastes: orn metal refineries; satural deposits, water hatural
PWS ID # Contaminant Inorganic 10. Barium 16. Fluoride** 17. Lead 19. Nitrate (as	N 0640022 Violation Y/N Contain N N N N N	Date Collected 2013 2013 2013 2011/13 2013	.027 .726	TEST RES and Samples and Samples Exceeding MCU/ACL .016027 .512726	SULTS or Unit Measur-ment ppm ppm	MCI	2 4	AL=	MCL 2 Discharge of scharge of scharge for additive wit teeth; discharge for additive wit teeth; discharge for several scharge for chlorination.	Likely Source of Contamination of drilling wastes: orn metal refineries; satural deposits, water hatural

**Protects in oil as switcely adjusted in the MS Saate Dept of Health's recommended level of the 1-3 mg)

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